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all be summed up in the statement that there was a war at a certain date, with its causes and effects. In doing this, all names of generals would be omitted, but they could always be found in histories of reference. It seems to me the sooner this is done, the sooner shall we be able to educate the youth to ideas of peace. Even in this girls' school the great headlines of the press about war with Mexico are exciting the girls, and many of them say they wish they were old enough to go as Red Cross nurses because of the excitement it would be. Others wish they were boys, so that they could go as soldiers. I have talked to them, and asked them not to read about the battles in their text-books, but almost without exception they say, 'Why, the wars are the most interesting part of the whole book; if we had to omit that, it would be such a dry subject.'

"Children take books as they are. If schools universally adopted 'peace histories,' then in one generation wars would be a thing of the past—if they were not allowed to read such things. I very much doubt if, when grown, they would take the trouble to read the present-day histories."

Peace and War Measures Before Congress.

Owing to the plans for the early closing of Congress, which has had the result of forcing legislators to a fast pace on Administration measures relating to economics, and because of the vacation season, this department is omitted for a few months and will be resumed in the fall, when a legislative program for pacifists to support during the season will be published. Questions relating to legislation will be answered in the interval.

Book Reviews.

ARMS AND INDUSTRY. By Norman Angell. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York and London. 1914. Octavo, pp. xlv + 248. Price, \$1.25 net.

To persuade people to think on public policies is Norman Angell's life mission and all-consuming passion. The difference between savagery and civilization is a difference in thought life. Wrong thinking is costly and cruel. Wrong thinking butchered 100,000 persons accused of the now impossible crime of witchcraft. Erroneous thinking racked and hacked and roasted uncounted myriads of victims of religious persecution. Our author rightly claims that it is wrong thinking which perpetuates war and permits the waste and danger of war preparedness. While Mr. Angell states the militarist case with absolute honesty and fairness, he proceeds to demonstrate that all the arguments advanced by the advocates of force are based either on an ignoring of facts or on a misreading of them.

Nations arm because they fear attack. But some motive for attack must exist or no attack would be made. What is this motive? A supposed advantage through conquest. If it can be shown that no benefit can be derived from the spoliation of a rival nation, then even predatory nations will ask, "Why go to war?" To prove the futility and unprofitableness of conquest is the central task to which Mr. Angell addresses himself. Hirst, in his book, "The Arbiter in Council," some years ago gave us an interesting, though brief, discussion of this question. But it remained for Norman Angell, first in his epoch-making little volume on "The Great Illusion,"

and now in this later and more closely-reasoned volume, to work out the truth and formulate it scientifically.

Here is the case in brief: Militaristic philosophy has become "by virtue of the forces at work during the last half century, and especially during the last twenty or thirty years, obsolete. A nation's prosperity does not and cannot depend upon its military power. Wealth in the modern world has become intangible so far as conquest or confiscation is concerned. Military power cannot latently or actively control markets to its own advantage. Indeed, the whole assumption that the political entity can be made to coincide with the economic entity, in a world in which the economic frontiers expand and contract in infinite degrees and in infinite directions yearly, almost daily, ignores the most potent factors touching the proposition; political power has ceased to be a determining factor in the economic sphere." Trade is not between nations, but between peoples. "Any State destroying wealth in another must destroy wealth in its own, since the unit intersects both." Moreover, the ownership of private property is not affected by conquest.

If enough people can be helped to see these facts of our modern social and commercial life, wars soon will cease and militarism will yield place to "civilism" and to a rational and scientific world housekeeping. "Arms and Industry" is meaty with real thought. We recommend to our readers that they master and absorb its logic and then proceed to radiate its sanity.

CHARLES E. BEALS.

CAPTURE IN WAR ON LAND AND SEA. By Hans Wehberg, Dr. Jur. (Dusseldorf.) Translated from *Das Beuterecht im Land und Seekriege*, with an introduction by John M. Robertson, M. P. London: P. S. King & Son, Orchard House, Westminster. 1911.

One expects a new book on any topic by Dr. Wehberg to show not only a painstaking and industrious search of the authorities, but an intelligent and discriminating consideration of the principles which underlie, or ought to underlie, all the authorities. The present volume is no disappointment. It is a clear and concise summary of the law of prize both by land and sea, fortified by reference to the authorities and replete with original comment and suggestion. It is perhaps most interesting at the present time, on account of its presentation of the argument for the American doctrine of immunity of private property from capture at sea. Dr. Wehberg is optimistic as to the acceptance of this doctrine, and concludes his volume with the following prediction: "In spite of all past failures, one may, believing in the continued evolution of all human institutions, express the hope that at no very distant date, under the firm guidance of North America, the powers will pursue the course laid down for them not only by humane considerations, but also by modern conceptions of the nature of war."

Where there is so much to praise, it seems ungracious to criticize; and yet the absence of the name of Dana from the bibliography and, so far as noted, the failure to refer to or quote Dana's epigrammatic defense* of

* "Maritime capture takes no lives, sheds no blood, imperils no households, and deals only with the persons and property voluntarily embarked in the chances of war, for the purposes of gain, and with the protection of insurance."

present practice with respect to capture of private property at sea is a regrettable omission, although Dr. Wehberg appears to deal with nearly all of Dana's arguments.

John M. Robertson, M. P., contributes a readable introduction, which emphasizes the importance of Dr. Wehberg's work as presenting the argument for the immunity of private property at sea from capture.

W. C. DENNIS.

AMERICAN-JAPANESE RELATIONS. An Inside View of Japan's Policies and Purposes. By Kiyoshi K. Kawakami. Second edition. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. 1912. 370 pages. Price, \$2.00 net.

This ably written and scholarly volume is in three parts: Book I treats of the Manchurian question; Book II of the Korean question, and Book III of Japanese immigration. Its object, as stated by Mr. Kawakami, is to help "clear the cloud of misunderstanding" which is "casting its gloom over American-Japanese relations." These three questions he believes to be the chief sources of the misconceptions and prejudices that at times seem to endanger the friendship of the two countries. The chapters on the Manchurian question treat of the diplomatic and trade relations of America, China, Russia, and Japan in Manchuria, and of the "open door." Book II discusses why Japan occupied Korea, and what she has done there; America's relations with that country; the influence of American missionaries on the Koreans, and their attitude toward Japan. Book III contains six strong and telling chapters on various phases of the immigration problem. Mr. Kawakami gives many facts and figures regarding the situation on the Pacific coast, the anti-Japanese agitation, the conditions after the exclusion agreement went into force, and finally—most important of all to the Japanese—the question of naturalization. He closes with these significant words: "Japan has met every request of the United States with perfect willingness and graciousness. Is it not time . . . to return Japan's courtesy by admitting Japanese subjects into citizenship? Such a course will certainly prove a potent auxiliary to the traditional friendship between the two nations, without at the same time entailing any undesirable effects upon the welfare and interests of the United States, and especially its Pacific coast." Our readers will welcome this impartial and thoughtful discussion of a subject that is of vital importance to peace and good will between America and Japan.

KURZE AUFKLAERUNGEN UEBER WESEN UND ZIEL DES PAZIFISMUS. By Alfred H. Fried. Berlin: Press of *Die Friedenswarte*. 1914. 32 pages.

In this concise little brochure Dr. Fried explains, in clear and simple terms, the nature, aim, and scope of the peace movement. He believes that the common objections to the movement rest on a false conception of its real nature, and hence has outlined here the fundamental ideas on which it is based. The pamphlet is arranged in eleven sections. Dr. Fried explains such terms as "eternal peace," "disarmament," "peace at any price," etc., and discusses among other things the extent and province of the peace movement.

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The following persons may be secured to give addresses on international arbitration and peace. Those wishing their services should communicate directly with them as to dates and terms:

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